

DENOUNCED BY MILLEVOYE

A TUMULTUOUS DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE BONAIST DEPUTY TAKES UP THE STORY ABOUT THE STOLEN DOCUMENTS AND READS A LIST OF ALLEGED RECIPIENTS OF BRIBES FROM ENGLAND—THE CHAMBER, 489 TO 4, VOTES THE DOCUMENTS SPURIOUS.

Paris, June 22.—There was an exciting debate to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, precipitated by the action of M. Millevoye, the Bonaist Deputy, in taking up the story published by the "Gazette," a Bonaist organ, to the effect that one of the representatives of that newspaper had purloined from the British Embassy in Paris papers showing that certain well-known Frenchmen had been engaged in treacherous schemes against the French Republic. At the close of the discussion the Chamber voted overwhelmingly that the documents were spurious.

M. Millevoye and his colleagues, who had an interview yesterday with M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, and M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in connection with the "Gazette's" charges, say that the Ministers refused to take official cognizance of the documents, and declined to take charge of them.

Dr. Charcot and Dr. Brouardel, the eminent French physicians who were sent to Bournemouth, England, to ascertain the exact condition of Cornelius Herz, whose extradition the French Government requested of Great Britain because of his alleged connection with the Panama Canal scandal, have made a report which agrees with the statements of M. Herz as to the fact that his extradition is impossible. They report that he is unable to move, and that he could not be carried with safety out of his room.

When the Chamber of Deputies met to-day M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, in response to a question put to him by M. Millevoye, announced that the condition of M. Herz was such that it was impossible to secure his extradition.

M. Millevoye thereupon gave notice that he would interpellate the Government on the subject; and he asked several questions concerning the extradition of M. Herz and the documents alleged to have been stolen from a safe at the British Embassy.

In regard to the Herz matter M. Dupuy answered that England had done everything possible for her to do to grant the extradition as requested by France. As for the stolen documents, M. Dupuy stated that the Public Prosecutor could take no knowledge from stolen documents.

M. Millevoye then stated that he had the text of several of the documents in regard to negotiations with Austin Lee, Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, all of which bore the date April 2, 1893. M. Millevoye started in to read one of the documents. He got as far as "I say today Clemenceau," when M. Develle interrupted him and begged the President of the Chamber to consider the matter an international question.

Baron Demarçay suggested that the Chamber resolve itself into a secret committee to hear the documents, but the suggestion was voted down.

M. Millevoye further asked questions of delivering to England private letters that had passed between M. Ribot, late Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the French Minister to Egypt, and between M. Ribot and the French Ambassador at Constantinople. He produced a list of persons and of the newspapers that he alleged England had bribed, and the amount of money given as bribes. He read, amid an uproar that almost drowned his voice:

"Temps," 5,000 francs; "Le Matin," 30,000 francs; "Le Jour," 15,000 francs; "Rochefort," 50,000 francs; "Clemenceau," 50,000 francs." At this point the uproar and confusion in the Chamber became tremendous. The members of the Extreme Left rose from their seats and demands were made that M. Millevoye leave the Chamber.

M. Millevoye, however, stood his ground, and when a semblance of order and quiet had been restored he shouted: "The whole thing is a scandal. Bureaucrats received 50,000 francs." M. Burdeau sprang from his seat and exclaimed: "I expect the Chamber to vote me honor!"

Each of the members of the party of the Extreme Left rose from their seats and shouted. After a time they insisted that the rest of the paper should be read.

M. Millevoye again started to read it, but M. Develle, who is also a Bonaist, said that he could not listen to him, and would resign his seat rather than hear the paper read. The order of the day was then moved, to the effect that the Chamber condemn the documents as spurious, and regretted the time that had been foolishly wasted listening to their peroration. This was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, only four members voting against it, while 489 voted in favor of it.

M. Develle retired to a committee room, where he stayed for some time, refusing to receive his most intimate colleagues. M. Millevoye left the Chamber declaring that he might not be re-elected.

Lost of the documents in M. Millevoye's possession are letters purporting to have been signed by the Hon. R. Lister, Secretary of the British Legation in Paris, and dated 1893, to the effect that a certain letter which mentioned a projected alliance between the United States and Russia, the whole Chamber being in a state of confusion. M. Develle remarked that the whole matter was evidently a hoax.

Upon quitting the Chamber to-day M. Clemenceau was surrounded by his friends, who congratulated him in view of the evident groundlessness of Millevoye's charges. Millevoye's friends blame him for his recklessness in having made charges which, they say, he must have known to be without the slightest basis in fact. M. Develle showed to-day that he judged Millevoye's conduct from the charitable point of view and considered him honest in his belief that the documents are genuine.

The frightful scene which took place yesterday in the Paris Chamber of Deputies will cause many persons to wonder how the British Embassy, Cornelius Herz, French Deputies, editors and Ministers could be mixed up together in the accusation of treason preferred by M. Millevoye. The explanation of this political and international capriciousness has been furnished some time ago by Bonaist papers in Paris. They said that while requesting formally the extradition of Dr. Charcot, the French Government, in accord with politicians compromised in the Panama and other scandals well known to the crafty doctor, had secretly begged the British authorities not to deliver up Herz, who might have been himself by disclosing the damaging secrets and documents in his possession. These documents were alleged to refer to promises guaranteeing England that, providing she kept Herz, France would have her free to do as she should please in Egypt and in regard to other colonial questions. The support of such a substantial policy on the part of France was to be secured by subsidies paid to Paris papers which would advocate it.

This is the romance on which M. Millevoye based his interpellation. But how is it that he, a Bonaist, should have understood that he lessened the appearance of truth in his assertions by making the name of Rochefort, a Bonaist ally, instead of that of his enemy, Clemenceau? While Rochefort has always claimed Herz's extradition, in the hope that his revelations would crush Clemenceau and the anti-Bonaists, the latter, who were intimately connected with Cornelius Herz, their financial backer, dreaded his appearance in a French court. The scene in the Chamber brought M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, to declare that the Public Prosecutor could take no knowledge from stolen documents. This is an official admission that these documents exist really, and that they were stolen. But this admission is in contradiction with the statement of Mr. Phelps, First Secretary of the British Embassy, who says that no

MR. PHELPS'S ADDRESS BEGUN.

THE TWO MAIN QUESTIONS BEFORE THE BEHRRING SEA TRIBUNAL.

ACCUSING THE BRITISH COUNSEL OF INDIFFERENCE—GREAT BRITAIN'S CHANGE OF POSITION IN REGARD TO PELAGIC SEALING.

Paris, June 22.—A large number of visitors were present today at the session of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. Among those who listened to the proceedings was James H. Easton, American Ambassador to France. E. J. Phelps opened his argument in behalf of the contention of the United States, and his address was a brilliant one. He said that the case presented only two main questions: Have the Canadians and the renegade Americans who seek the shelter of the British flag in order to defy the laws of their own country, the right to continue destroying the seal species, and, if so, what regulations and other questions must be the determination of the seal? Other questions might be involved, but they were merely incidental.

America, he added, claims that the indiscriminate destruction of the seals, including the slaughter of gravid animals proceeding toward the Pribilof Islands, the heaving grounds, and of mothers seeking food for their young, is inhuman, barbarous and a violation of the laws of all civilized nations for the protection of seal animals in their breeding grounds. Such slaughter, he contended, must eventually result in exterminating a valuable industry established for nearly a century by Russia, and maintained by America since the cession of Alaska to the United States by the Russian Government. The British claimed the right to exterminate the species for the sake of a small temporary profit. They did not meet the question as to whether the right existed, but exhausted the resources of the ablest advocates to evade it. The British counsel adopted the position in every direction except a straight forward one. They pretended to inquire whether the United States were justified in sealing British vessels engaged in pelagic seal hunting. Mr. Phelps declared that there was no such question before the Tribunal. The arbitrators were not concerned in the question of past seizures, except as to the finding of the necessary facts which would justify the seizure of the British vessels. Having agreed upon the facts, the Tribunal ought to decide the matter of seizures.

After remarking that the British assertion that the United States wished to declare Behring Sea a hare claim was untrue, Mr. Phelps said that the seizure of pelagic sealing vessels were effected under the American claim to the right to protect the seals. The United States Government had next proceeded to preserve the seal, and to protect the rights, would preserve the seal. The convention was defeated only by Canada's interference on the ground that protection was needless, after an agreement respecting a close season had failed.

Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Phelps further said, Great Britain had never denied a pelagic seal, but while denying Americans the right to seal, had professed a readiness to accept all regulations necessary to preserve the seals, proposing the appointment of a committee to draw up regulations. Great Britain had never denied the arbitration treaty had been concluded, and based her case upon an elaborate and intricate system of evasions. Regulations would be acceptable to her which were consistent with the prosperity of the pelagic industry. Mr. Phelps then read a criticism of Sir Charles Knolly's arguments on international law.

HERR LIEBKNECHT WILL PLEASED.

AIMS AND HOPES OF THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.—A PROPOSED MILITIA SYSTEM—RELICS—TAG TO OPEN ON JULY 4.

London, June 22.—The "Westminster Gazette" publishes this afternoon an interview with William Liebknecht, the well-known leader of the German Social Democratic party, giving his views as to recent elections and their effect upon the Army bill. Herr Liebknecht speaks enthusiastically of the success of the Social Democrats and the large gains they have made. He says that the Army bill, which is a step toward the creation of a militia system similar to that which obtains in Switzerland, this system would not cost half the money that the proposed increase of the army would cost. Within a few days after its adoption we would have a defensive force of 250,000 men. Offensive warfare would be impossible. The Social Democrats are on the contrary, they wish to strengthen them. Nobody can foresee the future of German politics. The main thing is that we shall continue to agitate and shall organize with undying energy an international Socialist movement that is likely to play a prominent part in the world's future. The bond between the Socialists of the present nations was never so strong as during the last election. We received, besides a multitude of good wishes and congratulations, solid money gifts to our fund from Socialists throughout the world. The Reichstag will be summoned to meet on July 4. It announces that the Army bill will be virtually the last bill of the Reichstag.

A VOTE GAINED FOR THE ARMY BILL.

Berlin, June 22.—The first of the second ballots was taken today in Luckeb. The candidates were Johann Schwartz, Social Democrat, who received on the first ballot 7,500 votes, and Herr Goertel, 7,500 votes. Goertel was supported by the National Liberals and was elected today by a majority of 100.

AS SCHWARTZ WAS THE LAST DEPUTY FOR LUCKEB, THIS IS A LOSS TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AS WELL AS TO THE CAUSES OF THE ARMY BILL.

THE MAJESTY SAVES TIME AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 22.—The White Star liner Majesty made it a matter to enter port on the 21st day of the month in advance of the usual time. This was made possible by the recent dredging operations.

TO EXPLORE THE LABRADOR PENINSULA.

Quebec, June 22.—Two members of the Geological Survey of Canada have just left Quebec on one of the largest, most important and most perilous exploratory surveys ever undertaken into the Labrador Peninsula. The expedition will be absent from civilization for nearly two years, and before its return to Quebec hopes to have solved the mystery of the great lake Mississinipi, and of the cataraict of the Hamilton River. It expects to traverse the interior of Labrador from south to north, as well as from west to east, and to visit Alaska Bay, in the extreme east. The expedition is led by E. L. Lof, of the Geological Survey of Canada, and his chief assistant is D. L. Eaton.

A TYPHUS EPIDEMIC AMONG ILL-FED TROOPS.

Berlin, June 22.—A serious epidemic of typhus fever broke out a few days ago among the soldiers forming the garrison at Munich, capital of Bavaria. There have already been more than 400 cases of the disease, and of those attacked, seven have died. Last night an officer who was sent to examine the troops supplied the troops at some of that food, and today he was seriously ill. This fact is held to prove that the epidemic is due to the bad quality of the food. The garrison is supplied by a merchant of Anspach.

EX-COMMISSIONER PECK'S RAIL FORFEITED.

Albany, June 22.—In the Court of Sessions to-day District Attorney Eaton moved the trial of ex-Commissioner Charles F. Peck, of the State Board of Labor Statistics, and Elbert Rodgers, his stenographer, both charged with destroying records in the form of letters directed to him, Mr. Eaton, in stating that their bail bonds of \$1,000 each be forfeited, said that the defendant Peck was in Europe, and although he would like to have bench warrants issued, he did not think it advisable to send across the ocean for Mr. Peck. A proclamation was made declaring the bonds forfeited and adjourning the Court. The bondsman, Thomas J. Cowell and Richard J. Armstrong.

A TORNADO'S DEADLY WORK.

AT LEAST SIXTEEN PEOPLE KILLED IN EASTERN KANSAS.

OTHERS INJURED AND MANY HOUSES BLOWN DOWN—STORMS IN OTHER DISTRICTS—A WOMAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Perry, Kan., June 22.—The most destructive tornado that ever visited Eastern Kansas passed through Williamstown and the surrounding country in Jefferson County about 7 o'clock last evening. It travelled southeast and took a scope of country half a mile wide and about six miles long. Not a house, barn or tree was left standing in its path. It was accompanied by a terrible rainstorm and midnight darkness. Eleven dead bodies have so far been discovered, and it is known that at least five more were killed. The dead are:

L. E. Evans, Emory Evans, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Samuel Kincaide, Clara Kincaide, Sadie Kincaide, Walter Kincaide, Eva Kincaide, William Kincaide and Samuel Stewart.

Their bodies are all horribly mangled. Three persons are known to be fatally injured and many others are seriously hurt. The fatally injured are: James Baker, William Goeppert and Mrs. Goeppert. The seriously injured are: Ross Gray, Horace Gray, Arthur Jones and Walter McCracken. Complete details cannot be obtained, but it is probable that at least twenty persons have been killed and thirty houses blown down.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 22.—A tornado passed through Adair County, southeast of here, last night, and devastated a strip a quarter of a mile wide. A large number of farmhouses were destroyed, but no fatalities are reported. A child was carried twenty rods through the air and escaped unhurt.

Racine, Wis., June 22.—The ten-year-old son of Ernest Meissner, of Calabon, was instantly killed by lightning last night in the doorway of the barn. The father and a hired man, who stood near by, were made senseless by the shock.

Elkhart, Iowa, June 22.—Building No. 5, at the Iowa Industrial School, was struck by lightning yesterday. Sparks were thrown all around the building and over the yard. One boy was struck on the head by a brick, and was seriously injured. Mrs. Leonard, a teacher, was stunned and a number of boys were knocked down.

Hamilton, Mo., June 22.—About 6 o'clock last evening this city was visited by one of the severest wind and rain storms in its history. The stone fronts of the houses of E. H. Daly and John Cook were blown in and the buildings otherwise damaged. Many small buildings are blown down, and in all parts of the city trees and outbuildings have suffered, but as far as known no one has been injured.

New-Haven, June 22.—The battleship anchored off the new breakwater was struck by lightning during the storm last night. The foremast was shattered and the vessel otherwise badly injured. Captain Perkins and the crew were all thrown from their bunks, but no one was hurt beyond being somewhat shocked by the electricity.

Des Moines, June 22.—A severe storm, especially in the city, was experienced to-day and night. A lot of children had gathered in the doorway, and when the lightning struck the doorway, a boy named John J. Jones, who was standing in the doorway, was killed. The lightning struck the doorway, and the boy was killed. The lightning struck the doorway, and the boy was killed.

STRIKES BY LIGHTNING AND STILL LIVES.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF WILLIAM WAUGH.

A WEST VIRGINIA FARM HAND.

Whiting, W. Va., June 22.—Special.—On Thursday last William Waugh, a farm hand, was struck by lightning while working near here, and he lives today. The young man has no recollection of the occurrence whatever. It is supposed that it happened about half-past 2 o'clock, and after it he wandered to the house of Mr. Liddle. He was not recollection of this, and his senses were not returned to him till the next day. The man entered his head on the left side of the ear, having two cuts about an inch and a half in length, passing on each side of his ear around under his chin to the centre of the forehead, thence down the centre of the abdomen to the pelvis, separated and passed down his legs. The main force, however, seemed to have been confined to the left side. As it passed out through the shoes it made a large hole in each of them. The trousers he wore were torn to shreds, and his hat was torn to pieces. He was not injured, and his hat was torn to pieces. He was not injured, and his hat was torn to pieces.

A CLOUDBURST IN LEWIS COUNTY.

Union, N. Y., June 22.—Special.—There was a cloudburst in Watson, Lewis County, early this morning. Lightning struck the 100-foot dam of A. J. Passenger's private fish pond and a portion of the dam was carried down the stream. The sawmill and dam of the Petrie brothers, on Crystal Creek, were carried away. On the side of the stream for several miles a number of houses sustained heavy losses.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THE JAIL.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF A MINNESOTA TOWN BY FOREST FIRES.

Duluth, Minn., June 22.—An afternoon paper says it is reported that three men were put in the jail at Virgil on the evening before the fire. They were never released, and their charred bodies are among the ruins of the jail. It is further reported that on the day after the fire a woman was seen in jail, and a man who had been in jail for some time was seen in jail.

DETROIT, MICH., June 22.—A "Tribune" dispatch from Indianapolis, Mich., says that a very former resident of Indianapolis were employed in Virginia, Minn., at the time that place was burned, on Friday last. The man and his relatives have been telegraphing incessantly since, but so far no answer has been received. It is feared there may have been heavy loss of life in the burning mining camp.

BRIDGEPORT HORSE CARS TIED UP.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 22.—The conductors and drivers of the Bridgeport Horse Railway Company went on strike this afternoon. As each car reached the depot after 4 o'clock, the men refused to go out and, at 6 o'clock, the busiest hour of the day, the road was completely tied up. Since Colonel N. H. Hitt and the new syndicate obtained control of the road there has been dissatisfaction because the men saw that their position for shorter hours, and were compelled to work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day. Their position for shorter hours, and were compelled to work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day. Their position for shorter hours, and were compelled to work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day.

CHICAGO RIVER DECLARED A NUISANCE.

Chicago, June 22.—Special.—By resolution the Grand Jury has indicted the Chicago River as a public nuisance and appointed three jurymen a committee on investigation and abatement. The committee is to find out the causes of the nuisance, and to obtain such information as will suggest proper and effectual measures for the abatement of the nuisance. Special attention will be paid to the sewers which empty into the river and the garbage, brewery and stock yards refuse and the health of the city.

SENATOR STANFORD'S FUNERAL

EIGHT CENTRAL PACIFIC ENGINEERS WILL BE AMONG THE PALLBEARERS.

THE SERVICES TO BE HELD SATURDAY IN THE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL AT PALO ALTO—DOCTORS DISCUSS THE DEAD MAN'S LAST ILLNESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Menlo Park, Cal., June 22.—The funeral of Senator Stanford on Saturday promises to be one of the most impressive spectacles seen in California in a long time. The ceremonies will take place in the University Chapel at Palo Alto. Special trains will be run from this city and from other points. There will be no special display except in flowers, which will come from Timothy Hopkins's nursery. A striking feature will be the presence of eight of the oldest engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad among the pallbearers.

The Rev. R. C. Fouts, of Grace Church; Dr. Stebbins, of the First Unitarian, and other clergymen will take part in the services. The following pallbearers, in addition to the engineers, have been selected: Alfred Crocker, Stephen Gage, N. T. Smith, W. W. Stone, ex-Senator Charles N. Felton, A. N. Towne, President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University; Lloyd Tevis, W. M. Montgomery, Henry L. Dodge, Charles H. Cummings, J. G. McFarland, Judge McKenna, Judge Spencer, of San Jose; F. F. Leith, of San Jose; A. L. Tubbs and Dr. Broyley, of San Jose.

After the services the body will be taken to the marble mausoleum constructed on the grounds at Menlo, a short time after the death of young Stanford, a few years ago. It is expected that thousands will witness the ceremonies.

The interest of physicians in the case of Senator Stanford has been great, but all who have made any study of it are agreed that he died from heart failure. Dr. J. H. Stafford, who reached the millionaire's bedside only a few minutes after he breathed his last, said: "I was the one who suggested the mineral bath and hot water diet. I believe in that, and suggested it a year ago. I believe if he had adopted it then he might have lived much longer; but it came too late. I never made an examination of his case, but it was apparent to physicians that he was getting worse and worse. Senator Stanford died of heart failure—his heart stopped."

Dr. Stafford said that he had seen Stanford full of blood and there was not the strength to throw it out. I have at such times blood men, and afforded relief, and if somebody had been by and done this it is possible he might have been revived. But it must be done quickly at such times. There is no doubt all his arteries were diseased—thoroughly so. The disease had been coming on for five or six years. I don't think he had any kidney or liver disease. There was no autopsy. It was obvious all along that he was growing more feeble. But he was well—almost too well."

The trustees will not take charge of Stanford University, as was at first reported. The control of this institution as well as of the remainder of the big estate is vested in Mrs. Stanford so long as she lives. The trustees will act as her administrators, but they do not think that the Senator's death will postpone the erection of any contemplated buildings. The last work Mr. Stanford did was to dictate a long memorandum of his plans for the university for the guidance of President Jordan. In it he develops at length his favorite theme that education in these days should be practical, as the large number of college graduates must earn their living as soon as they quit school.

Mr. Stanford was not superstitious, but he had believed that his life was linked with that of two local trees which he had planted in front of his Palo Alto home. He bestowed great care on these trees, and they flourished until about six weeks ago, when their leaves began to turn yellow. No one noticed this change until one evening the Senator called the attention of one of his closest friends to the trees and said that he regarded this decay as a bad omen. He said solemnly: "When those trees die, my life will end."

The palm trees are now dead, and Stanford lies lifeless in the shadow of their withered tops. Stanford, June 22.—A careful estimate of the Senator's estate properly indicates that its value is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000. The estate consists in a large part of one-fourth share in the Pacific Coast Railway Company, which Stanford owned and controlled. Stanford's share of these bonds is valued at \$2,000,000, but the actual value is about \$20 a share, or \$42,000,000, of which Stanford's holdings are worth \$10,000,000. Besides this, the Pacific Coast Railway Company owns a large block of Southern Pacific bonds, which pays an interest of 5 and 6 per cent annually. Stanford's share of these bonds is valued at \$10,000,000, but the actual value is about \$10 a share, or \$10,000,000. Stanford's share of these bonds is valued at \$10,000,000, but the actual value is about \$10 a share, or \$10,000,000.

REMINISCENCES OF THE SENATOR.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS TOLD BY HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Washington, June 22.—Following are some interesting personal reminiscences of Senator Stanford from his private secretary, John R. McCarthy, who was intimately associated with him in his public life here for the last six years.

Mr. Stanford's habits, says his private secretary, "were extremely simple. He was a 'early to bed and early to rise' man. Unless something much out of the ordinary disturbed his routine, he had retired every night by 9 o'clock. This dispatch announcing his death says that his valet went into his room at midnight and found him dead. Doubtless that is the way it happened, for it was the custom of his valet to enter his room about midnight to see if he wanted anything. He was as plain of dress as of speech. Pictures of him made many years ago, and those of quite recent date, all show him with turn-down collar and a little buttoned necktie, one of the kind that is fashioned in a short ended bow and fastens to the collar button with a rubber loop. For many seasons he was the only cravat in the Senator's possession. He parted with it only when it was completely worn out and his wife made him get another. The portrait by Meisner, which cost \$15,000, has him wearing this tie."

"For twenty years he carried a wooden crook-handle cane. Not long ago the top of it came off in New York and he sent it to Tiffany's for repairs. In the mean time he was forced to supply its place. The dealers sent to him from a bunch of sticks of various texture and finish. They ran in price from \$25 to \$200. He mistook a cane costing \$1 had been inclined. That is the one he took. He became wedded to it for a simple reason. It was a little shorter than the other. The old one was a perfect fit many years ago, but its owner did not realize that with advancing years he had decreased in height. He used to get a little queasy with the old stick and never used it after he had acquired his successor. When he paid his first visit to the White House last spring he was up in the elevator, but when he called again he insisted upon using the stairs. 'I can go up the stairs as well as anybody,' he said, and he did. The fact is that up to the time of his last departure from Washington he was strong enough to support his weight with ease, great as it was. The trouble with him was that objects wavered to and fro before his eyes—a species of vertigo."

"His charities were too numerous to mention. Many of them got into print, but very many more did not. Information concerning his gifts was always given by some one else and without his knowledge. I have in his safe a stack of bank checks, \$600 each high. They run in value from \$10,000 to \$100, all present during late in stream to foster and threaten the health of the city."

Continued on Second Page.

CALIFORNIA BANKS CLOSE.

A CRISIS AT HAND IN THE GOLDEN STATE.

THE PACIFIC BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO WILL NOT OPEN TO-DAY—A SAVINGS BANK IN TROUBLE—OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, June 22.—The long-expected financial crisis in San Francisco has come. Tomorrow the Pacific Bank will not open, and its collapse will probably drag down the People's Home Savings Bank, which is an offshoot of the Pacific. To-day an important conference of local bankers was held, and after considering the report of the Pacific Bank, it was decided that the funds were not sufficient to warrant the other banks in helping it along. The bank's president is Dr. R. H. McDonald, who is very rich, but he has had little hand in the management. The bank has been very accommodating, and its loans have involved it in many semi-speculative enterprises, such as the Electric Railway of Los Angeles, John Brown Colony, of Madeira; Salt River Irrigating Works and the Tucson Street Railroad. All these demanded coin, and they have brought in nothing.

The Pacific has also a large amount loaned on personal notes. The other city banks are all fortified for a run, and any of them will be aided by the Clearing House. The reason why no aid was given to the Pacific Bank, the manager of the Clearing House says, is because the bank is not solvent. A large amount of funds was received to-day from New-York, and it is expected that all banks will be able to meet demands to-morrow.

San Diego, Cal., June 22.—The Bank of Commerce failed to open its doors this morning. The new Merchants' National is the only bank left.

Pomona, Cal., June 22.—The People's Bank did not open this morning. This notice was on the door:

"Owing to the existing financial stringency, the Board of Directors of this bank have decided to temporarily close its doors. Depositors will be paid in full."

Santa Ana, Cal., June 22.—The First National Bank and the Commercial Bank of Santa Ana did not open their doors this morning owing to heavy withdrawals of deposits and inability to collect fast enough. Both are declared to be solvent, have ample assets and can in time pay in full.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 22.—The East Side Bank doors, which were shut yesterday, bore the following notice: "On account of not being able to cash our New-York and San Francisco exchange we are compelled to close our doors. The depositors will be paid in full."

A Gerberding, one of the State Commissioners, arrived here yesterday from Riverside and San Francisco. He is now in charge of the banks—City and University—suspended yesterday. Commissioner Gerberding says that from a cursory examination of the University Bank last night he found that the bank owes \$140,000, and has \$100,000 assets. Gerberding says that "idiot" would not be too strong a term to apply to the senseless run on the banks here, as they were never in better condition. Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Los Angeles National Bank opened its doors. A long line of depositors, stretching along the curb of the street extending north on Spring-st., for over 100 feet, were on hand under police direction, to take their turns in entering the bank. Just before the iron gates were swung open, Mayor Honebrake appeared on the steps bareheaded, and, addressing the crowd, said:

"No deposit of this vault will lose a dollar of its money, for the bank can pay \$2 for \$1. I appeal to the depositors to have patience. My speech was greeted with cheers. The bank made satisfactory terms with depositors."

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank stopped the strong pull at its coffers, and the officers declared that they were prepared to meet any demand. President J. McMillin, of the First National, said:

"When this thing commenced we had over \$800,000 in cash on hand, and with our correspondents subject to check at sight we considered ourselves, with the class of paper held, in most excellent condition. The unprecedented run of the last two days, during which we paid checks of over \$600,000, was more than we could stand. The amount of liabilities to the depositors will be somewhere in the vicinity of \$1,250,000, against which we have all our bills receivable, capital and surplus, which will amount in the aggregate to \$200,000 more than this sum."

The Broadway Bank failed to open yesterday morning. Against the glass door was a notice that the depositors were to wait. The bank's liabilities are \$1,200,000, and its assets are \$1,000,000. The bank's liabilities are \$1,200,000, and its assets are \$1,000,000.

SHIPMENTS OF \$1,000,000 DEMANDED. CURRENCY TROUBLES ACUTE ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE—MORE CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES—QUICK RECOVERY IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Except for the unfortunate developments on the Pacific slope, the banking community here would have congratulated itself yesterday on some improvement in the situation. There was a marked falling off in the demand for funds at the centres which have recently been draining the resources of the New-York banks, and the general shipments yesterday were comparatively unimportant. Some relief from the pressure for redemptions was also experienced, although this seems largely to have resulted from the determination of the banks to limit the granting of accommodations thus far as possible. The pressure still retains unusual proportions and is taxing the resources of the city banks to the point of inconvenience. The needs of the situation are reflected sharply in the increased resort to the use of Clearing House loan certificates. The Loan Committee met yesterday and passed upon applications for \$2,350,000 certificates. The total amount now outstanding is \$4,000,000.

Advices from California were of the most gloomy character. The currency disturbances in that State appear to have reached the point of untroubling panic, and some bankers here described the situation as one which reflected almost a universal banking suspension in the interior of California. The San Francisco banks, it was reported, had been forced to resort to the adoption of Clearing House certificates to relieve the strain among themselves. But these banks have aggravated the disturbances in the country by retarding assistance to hard-pressed points. It is hoped, however, that the heavy supply of money which the California banks are now receiving from this city will tend to calm the excitement. The Sub-Treasury transfers to San Francisco, ordered yesterday, amounted to \$1,115,000. In addition, about \$2